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a new association, named The Classical Association of the Pacific States, came into being. A fourth association has, accordingly, been added to the three strong Classical Associations already in existence—The Classical Association of New England, The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, and now the entire territory of the United States is covered by four bodies of classical teachers.

The new Association has become affiliated with The Classical Association of the Middle West and South, its next neighbor, which has offered it generous terms.

The area covered by The Classical Association of the Pacific States is not fully defined, but will include at least the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Nevada; the Association is divided into three Sections (Northern, Central, and Southern), and each of these will continue to hold meetings within its own territory.

The officers elected for the year ending August 31, 1917, are as follows: President, Professor Kelley Rees, Reed College, Portland, Oregon; Vice-Presidents, Professor F. C. Taylor, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, Professor B. O. Poster, Stanford University, California, and Dr. Walter A. Edwards, Los Angeles Junior College, Los Angeles, California; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California, Berkeley, California; Members of the Executive Committee, Miss Elizabeth Freese, San Diego Junior College, San Diego, California, Professor James T. Allen, University of California, Berkeley, California, and Dr. Andrew Oliver, Broadway High School, Seattle, Washington. The following editorial representatives on The Classical Journal were also chosen: Managing Editor, Professor Herbert C. Nutting, University of California, Berkeley, California; Associate Editors, Miss Bertha Green, Hollywood High School, Los Angeles, California, Miss Julianne A. Roller, Franklin High School, Portland, Oregon.

In addition to the organization of the Association, the adoption of a constitution, and the election of officers, the following papers were read: A Neglected Argument for the Classics, Dr. W. J. Wilson, College of the Pacific, San Jose, Cal.; Where the Fastenings are Weakest, Professor Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California; The Latin Deponent a Middle Development, Professor F. C. Taylor, Pacific University, Oregon; Efficiency in the Latin Course, Miss Anna B. Christian, San Diego High School, Cal.; The Significance of Latin as a Language, Professor Jefferson Elmore, Stanford University; Bridging the Gaps, Professor Clifton Price, University of California.

MONROE E. DEUTSCH, *Secretary*.

THE EPISTOLARY USE OF PAST TENSES

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 9.47 Professor R. G. Kent cites the case of a boy five years of age, who, in writing to his uncle on a certain day of the events of that day, expressed himself as follows: "I had some popcorn *yesterday*". When corrected, the boy justified the phrasing of his letter by saying "It *will be yesterday* when uncle reads it".

A still closer approach to the Latin epistolary use of the past tenses may be found in the following usage. The writer, on his arrival home, sometimes finds awaiting him a note to this effect: "I *have gone* to the city. Will be back at four". At the time the note was written, going to the city was merely prospective;

the past tense sets forth the situation as viewed from the present of the person reading the note.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

H. C. NUTTING.

NOS AND NOSTER FOR EGO AND MEUS

The statement that these substitutions are paralleled by the 'editorial we' of English certainly leaves much to be desired. If the feeling of the writer is correct, the editorial use of 'we' is really a violation of English usage—that is, if the editor is using it palpably to clothe his own personal view.

In Latin, of course, these substitutions are made with the greatest freedom, and in almost any style of composition. In fact the interchange is so easy that combinations such as Cicero, Cato Maior 5 are not infrequent; Quocirca si sapientiam *meam* admirari soletis . . . in hoc *sumus sapientes*, quod naturam optimam ducem tamquam deum *sequimur*.

The only free and idiomatic substitution in English noted by the writer is found in the language of the small boy, who, seeing another eating an apple, entreates "Give us a bite". This parallel is probably a better guide to the Latin feeling than is the editorial 'we'.

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H. C. NUTTING.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA

The 22 year of The Classical Club was inaugurated on Friday, November 3, by a meeting at which Dr. T. L. Compartment, of the United States mint, read a most interesting paper on The Roman Aes Signatum.

Dr. Compartment discussed the various theories advanced in explanation of these great bars, as well as the bars themselves, and the significance of the designs stamped upon them.

His conclusion was that, since certain of the bars gave evidence solely of Greek art, they had nothing in common with Roman coin-types and were in fact trade-marked commercial ingots designed for use in the metallic arts.

B. W. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

THE WASHINGTON CLASSICAL CLUB

The Washington Classical Club met on November 11, at Gunston Hall, and enjoyed a very interesting paper by the Reverend John F. Quirk, S.J., Professor of Philosophy at Georgetown University, on Actius Sincerus Sannazarius, a Vergilian of the Renaissance. Father Quirk sketched the life of the poet, enumerated his works, and dwelt at some length on his master work, De Partu Virginis, an heroic poem in praise of the Incarnation, in which Sannazaro consciously imitated Vergil. The speaker cited phrases which have the true Vergilian ring, and presented striking passages in verse-translations of his own. The library of Georgetown University lent for the occasion a copy of Sannazaro's poems, dated about 1790, which was bought recently in Boston for the sum of four cents!

MABEL C. HAWES, *Secretary*.

PARALLELS

In 211 B.C., Hannibal endeavored, by marching upon Rome, to distract the Romans from the siege of Capua. But the Romans called back only a part of